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## Amendment to the Claims

1.-21.(Canceled)

22. (Currently amended) An annular seal for sealing first and second opposed flanges to maintain an internal pressure less than an external pressure, the seal having nested inner and outer members and having a longitudinal radial section which is characterized by:

the outer member being generally c-shaped and open radially outward facing away from an inside longitudinal axis of the seal; and

the inner member nested within the outer member and being generally c-shaped and open radially outward facing away from an inside longitudinal axis of the seal and having a wall thickness effective to maintain the outer member in engagement with the first and second flanges in the absence of a spring nested within the inner member and wherein the inner member longitudinal radial cross-section has a central arcuate portion and a pair of distal straight portions extending radially outward from opposite ends of the arcuate portion.

23. (Previously presented) The seal of claim 22 wherein:  
the inner member has a full plating of a copper-base material.

24. (Previously presented) The seal of claim 22 wherein:  
the inner member is formed of a nickel-base superalloy; and  
the outer member is formed of an aluminum-base material.

25. (Previously presented) The seal of claim 22 being effective to provide a leakage rate of no more than about  $4 \times 10^{-12}$  cm<sup>3</sup>/s-mm.

26. (Currently amended) A seal for sealing a pair of opposed flanges, the seal comprising an outer metallic annular member having a generally c-shaped longitudinal radial cross-section open radially outward facing away from an inside longitudinal axis of the seal and an inner metallic annular member having a generally c-shaped longitudinal radial cross-section open radially outward facing away from an inside longitudinal axis of the seal, wherein the outer metallic

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annular member has a pair of oppositely-directed, longitudinally outward-projecting, ridges for deformably engaging the pair of opposed metal flanges and the inner metallic annular member has longitudinal strength and elasticity effective to maintain the ridges in engagement with the flanges and lacking a helical energizing spring.

27. (Previously presented) The seal of claim 26 wherein the inner metallic annular member has a characteristic thickness of between about 2 and 4 times a characteristic thickness of the outer metallic annular member.

28. (Previously presented) The seal of claim 26 wherein the inner metallic annular member is formed of a nickel-based superalloy and the outer metallic annular member is formed of an aluminum-based material.

29. (Previously presented) The seal of claim 26 wherein the each of the ridges has a longitudinal extent beyond a thickness of the outer member away from the ridges.

30. (Currently amended) A seal for sealing a pair of opposed flanges, the seal comprising an outer metallic annular member having a generally c-shaped longitudinal radial cross-section and an inner metallic annular member having a generally c-shaped longitudinal radial cross-section, wherein the outer metallic annular member has a pair of oppositely-directed, longitudinally outward-projecting, flat-lapped, ridges for deformably engaging the pair of opposed flanges, and wherein the each of the ridges has a longitudinal extent beyond an essentially constant thickness of the outer metallic annular member away from the ridges.

31. (Currently amended) The seal of claim 30 wherein the outer metallic annular member is formed of an aluminum-base material ~~thicker along the ridges than anywhere else.~~

32. (Previously presented) The seal of claim 30 wherein the each of the ridges has a longitudinal extent beyond a thickness of the outer member everywhere away from the ridges.

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33. (Previously presented) The seal of claim 30 wherein the inner metallic annular member has a characteristic thickness of between about 2 and 4 times a characteristic thickness of the outer metallic annular member.

34. (Previously presented) The seal of claim 30 wherein the inner metallic annular member is formed of a nickel-based superalloy and the outer metallic annular member is formed of an aluminum-based material.

35. (Currently amended) A seal for sealing a pair of opposed flanges, the seal comprising an outer metallic annular member having a generally c-shaped longitudinal radial cross-section and an inner metallic annular member having a generally c-shaped longitudinal radial cross-section, wherein the outer metallic annular member has a pair of oppositely-directed, longitudinally outward-projecting, ridges for deformably engaging the pair of opposed flanges and wherein the each of the ridges has a longitudinal extent beyond a an essentially constant thickness of the outer member ~~everywhere~~ away from the ridges.

36. (Previously presented) The seal of claim 35 lacking a helical energizing spring.

37. (Previously presented) The seal of claim 35 wherein the inner metallic annular member has a characteristic thickness of between about 2 and 4 times a characteristic thickness of the outer metallic annular member.

38. (Previously presented) The seal of claim 35 wherein the inner metallic annular member is formed of a nickel-based superalloy and the outer metallic annular member is formed of an aluminum-based material.

39. (Previously presented) The seal of claim 35 wherein the inner metallic annular has a full plating.

40. (Currently Amended) A method for manufacturing an annular seal for sealing first and

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second opposed flanges to maintain an internal pressure less than an external pressure, the seal having nested inner and outer members:

welding ends of a piece of a first metal together to form a first band;

die-forming the first band into a generally c-shaped, open radially outward, cross-section so as to form the inner member having a wall thickness effective to resist compression of the seal between the first and second flanges so as to maintain the outer member in sealed engagement with the first and second flanges to maintain said internal pressure;

inserting a second band of a second metal within the first band;

forming the second band into a c-shaped cross-section around the inner member;

roll-forming first and second opposed, longitudinally outward projecting, annular ridges in the second band to provide the outer member, the first and second annular ridges each having a longitudinal extent beyond an essentially constant thickness of the outer member away from the first and second annular ridges; and

flat lapping the ridges to provide first and second faces for sealing with the first and second ridges.

41. (Previously presented) The method of claim 32 wherein:  
the inner member is plated prior to insertion of the second band.
42. (Previously presented) The method of claim 32 further comprising:  
prior to insertion of the second band, applying a full plating to the inner member.